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AMERICAN 7TH ARMY SMASHED BACK 5 MI. IN STRASBOURG AREA

Germans 8 Miles from Vital City in 3 Terrific Drives, Says UP Report

Domei

LISBON, January 20.—UP front-line reports said that three successive German attacks smashed the American 7th army's defense line back almost five miles into the village of Weyersheim, only eight miles above Strasbourg.

Front dispatches reported that the weight of the German attack designed to retake Strasbourg was growing into an offensive rivalling their Ardennes drive. At one point only seven miles above Strasbourg, 10,000 Germans are reported lined in a solid bridgehead over the Rhine and at least six pontoon bridges have been thrown across the river. The Germans were reported pouring tanks and reserves across the Rhine and reinforcing their armored forces on the west bank.

Germans Increase Activity

Domei

BERLIN, January 20.—German formations yesterday increased activity at the penetration points of the Maginot Line and in their bridgehead north of Strasbourg and despite harassing attacks by the American 7th army overran numerous enemy positions. Rundstedt's troops now completely dominate the stretch of land between Strasbourg and Weissenburg on the left bank of the Rhine.

The fighting in Alsace is gradually beginning to outgrow the Ardennes fighting in importance and certainly during the past 24 hours far outshadowed activity in the Ardennes. On the Alsatian Maginot Line, whose strongholds are largely in German hands, German forces repeatedly repelled attacks by the American 7th army. South of Bitsch and in the area of Rittershofen and Hatten, Patton's troops made abortive attacks German pillboxes and positions.

Also the German cross-Rhine bridgehead east of Bischweiler withstood all enemy counterthrusts and at Herrlisheim the German corridor was further extended to the west and south. The exhausted American fighting group encircled near Reipertsweiler in lower Alsace attempted only three breakthrough attempts yesterday as against eight attempts made the previous day.

Further west at the Moselle, German troops and Volkstrum grenadiers thrust westward against stubborn American resistance south of Remich while in the Saar district the Americans were pushed out of their last Saar bridgeheads to the river.

In the Ardennes, only local fighting developed, but Montgomery's forces continued uninterrupted attacks against the German bulge. West and south of Malmedy strong tank forces under artillery support attacked persistentantly to clear a way to St. Vith. Despite heavy losses, they gained but little ground. Northeast of Houffalize, the Americans remained quiet.

On the southern flank of the German salient, fluctuating fighting took place between Wiltz and Diekirch. American attacks at Bourcy and Bettendorf were repelled.

In southeast Holland, British troops continued their local attacks east of Maaseyck without being able to achieve more than a slight penetration and the Canadian formations landed in the Meuse delta on Schouwen island were repulsed by the German garrison and were forced to withdraw to the south bank of the Meuse.

SHIMADA ON RESERVE LIST

The Navy Ministry announced that Admiral Shigetaro Shimada was placed on the reserve list at his own request under date of January 20.

Admiral Shimada who joined the Tojo Cabinet as Navy Minister, was concurrently appointed Chief of the Naval General Staff on February 21, 1944.

After the formation of the Koiso Cabinet, he resigned the post of Chief of the Naval General Staff on August 2, when he was appointed member of the Supreme Military Council.

For nearly three years following the outbreak of the present war, as Navy Minister or Chief of the Naval General Staff, he rendered distinguished services in the fight against the Anglo-American enemies.

Glorious Future for E. Asia Aimed; Ties With War Allies Remain Firm

Japan's 5-Point Policy Stressed By Foreign Minister in Diet Address

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu

Japan's foreign policy, based on the five-point declaration which was enunciated to the Diet last year, advocates a world order of non-menace and non-aggression, declared Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu in his address before the plenary session of the Diet on Sunday.

The Foreign Minister explained that firm ties continue to exist between Japan and her allies in the present world struggle and that relations with neutral States excepting those under Anglo-American domination, also remain amicable as ever despite the difficulties attendant on wartime.

Pointing to the difficulties in the diplomatic field that are bound to multiply with the intensification of the conflict, the Foreign Minister assured the legislators that he was prepared to see to it that every care and caution was taken in the execution of the various measures.

The full text of the Foreign Minister's address follows:

"I consider it a great honor to have been afforded an opportunity to address this session of the Diet and to state my views concerning the foreign policy of Japan.

"As the world war grows daily intensified to white heat, all the belligerent Powers are collecting every ounce of their national strength to pour it into the fighting front. Both in the East and West the situation has reached the climax in which we all feel, whether in the first line or at the home front, that this war has truly entered upon the decisive stage, while the enemy, who has internally many weak spots, is feverishly trying to bring the hostilities to an early end by launching desperate countermoves one after another.

"As regards the military phase, we have absolute confidence in the wise planning and brave fighting of our Army and Navy, so that we are neither elated nor depressed unduly over the changing aspects of the situation. The Imperial Forces are fighting valiantly everywhere. The very spirit of our Special Attack Corps is the spirit not only of all our fighting forces but of our entire nation. We have not the slightest doubt as to our final victory.

Firm Ties With War Allies

"The unity between Japan and her allies remains ever firm, and together with them we will fight this war to the finish. Having successfully surmounted innumerable difficulties, Germany is continuing her gallant struggle. The general offensive campaign against Germany from east, west and south which was decided upon at the Teheran Conference has been relentlessly carried on for over a year in parallel with every imaginable kind of political intrigues and machinations. Moreover, it is the avowed intention of her enemy to make it impossible for Germany to rise again, by dividing up her territory, by deporting her people, and by altering her political structure, and thus by obliterating her together with Japan, forever as a great Power. Indeed, Germany faced a crucial hour on July 20, last year, when an attempt was made to assassinate the Fuehrer. Providentially, however, the evil design did not materialize. Germany emerged out of the crisis, completely recovering her position both internally and externally. It is indeed a grand spectacle that today the Germans solidly united under the Fuehrer, are fighting with an iron resolve not to permit the enemy to advance one step into their native soil.

"As was expected, Germany, taking the offensive in the Western Front against the enemy, has destroyed the more important of the American positions. We cannot but be moved to see Germany, unperturbed under the severest trials, march straight forward, self-reliant and confident of ultimate victory.

"On the other hand, Italy under Signor Mussolini, rapidly effecting the organization of her national army, is marching side by side with Germany, with honor and glory.

"I believe that in this war for self-preservation and self-defence, it is the most sacred mission for us to fight it out with our allied nations both in the East and in the West for the fulfilment of our common aims of establishing international justice, and blazing a new path for mankind.

Enemy War Aims Unstable

"The good fight put up by Germany has served to expose more plainly than ever the motives of America and Britain in provoking the war. Needless to say, it was the British who started the European conflagration by intervening in the Polish question. Her pledges of assistance to Rumania, Greece and other small nations have proved to be nothing but tricks of her balance of power policy. Now the interests of the small nations are being completely ignored by the Great Powers who posed as their protectors. Poland, whom Britain was to rescue by fighting Germany, is now a child left on the doorstep. The Atlantic Charter, which was once hailed as a Magna Charta, and the lifeline of America and Britain, has been thrown into the dustbin. Their power politics has been bared in all its ugliness without its mask of righteousness. America and Britain are presumptuous enough to call themselves "freedom-loving" nations. But their war aim lies in neither the protection of smaller states nor the upholding of freedom, but in setting up a world structure under the dictatorship of big Powers grouped about themselves. In the meantime, by anticipating and preparing for the next war, they are revealing unwittingly a fatal inconsistency as regards their war aims. That they are also lacking in faith regarding the war is evident even in the light of public opinion of their own countries. The enemy has already gone bankrupt in his policy. A breakdown in policy bespeaks the beginning of a breakdown in war itself.

"The War of Greater East Asia was provoked by the enemy in his attempt to eliminate Japan who stands in the way of his plan for world supremacy. America and Britain are aiming to rob the peoples of East Asia of their homelands, and to convert them into their permanent colonies, and use them as bases of operation for the domination of the world. The war of life and death we are waging is a war for the defense of East Asia. Thus more distinctly than ever stands out our war aim which lies in the establishment of international justice through the emancipation of Asia and the reconstruction of East Asia. Today, Asia is awake. East Asia has been liberated. The nations of this region, freed from Anglo-American aggression and exploitation of long years, are now fighting a sacred war of defense against the enemy who is invading anew their territories. Should we by any chance lose this war, we would have to be subjected to oppression and exploitation forever. The resurgence of East Asia, nay, the very existence of our nations would become but an idle dream. Herein lies the reason why the peoples of East Asia have joined their forces to fight out this war. Herein is to be found the source from which springs the illimitable strength of East Asia for making this war a complete success.

Needless to say, the defense of the Philippines constitutes, today, the focal point in the defense of East Asia. As soon as America commenced aggression operations against the Philippines, the Republic rose resolutely, declaring war against her. All the world is watching how the people of the Philippines, led personally by President Laurel are fighting side by side with Japanese Forces in a most sanguinary war.

Burma Valiantly Fighting

"Another vital point in East Asia's defense line is the Burma front. For the past year and a half ever since her independence, Burma has continuously borne the brunt of violent battles. It is most reassuring that under the superb leadership of Dr. Ba Maw, Head of the State, the nation standing at the foremost front in the war of Asia's emancipation is demonstrating the proud traditions of East Asia.

"That the liberation of India is the key to the liberation of Asia and also the criterion of world justice has long been an established view among all unprejudiced thinkers. Mr, Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government, is leading the Indian National Army in the struggle for the attainment of that high purpose. Though there are many difficulties yet to be overcome, I have no doubt whatever as to the ultimate success of his lofty enterprise. The Japanese Government have recently appointed a diplomatic representative accredited to the Provisional Government of Free India. There is certainly a great role I believe to be played by that government in the future.

"Meanwhile, the people of Indonesia, responding to Japan's sincere intentions that have been publicly announced, are actively cooperating with our Forces and vigorously carrying on the preparations for independence. Our Government look eagerly forward to the day when the independence of Indonesia is realized.

"In Thailand, the venerable country of Asia and our ally, a new cabinet has been organized under Mr. Khuang Aphaiwong, the young and energetic leader. It is truly reassuring that Thailand, maintaining perfect cooperation with our country, is devoting all her energies to the great enterprise of reconstructing East Asia

"Manchoukuo remains our staunch ally, ever true to the pledge of 'one virtue and one heart. Although directly afflicted with calamities of war, she is fully cooperating toward the prosecution of war both spiritually and materially, and contributing vastly to our fighting power.

"The death of President Wang Ching-wei, the outstanding pioneer of East Asia, before the realization of a general peace is a severe blow, not only to China alone, but also to East Asia. The Japanese Government cannot but feel the profoundest sorrow and regret. However, although President Wang is dead, his spirit lives. In accordance with his last instructions, the lamp of ideal lit by the Father of the Chinese Republic is kept burning. United fully under its new head, Mr. Chen Kung-po, the Chinese Government is vigorously administering the national affairs in the face of many difficulties, while doing its utmost to promote Sino-Japanese cooperation under the conviction that the two nations are to 'live or die together.' The relationship between Japan and China is clearly defined by the Pact of Alliance that was concluded sometime ago. Japan's policy toward China has remained fixed and irrevocable ever since the inauguration of the so-called 'new' policy. This same policy will be pursued consistently and various measures will be pushed through all difficulties in both political and economic fields.

British Policy Blasted

"I avail myself of this occasion to say a few words regarding the international situation centering around China.

"To divide and rule and to fish in troubled waters by pitting Asiatics against Asiatics, has long been the policy of Britain, which America has adopted, and which is being pursued most conspicuously in China. Well aware of the impossibility of subjugating Japan by herself alone, she is attempting to attain her objective by instigating China. Now by flattery, now by threat, she is driving China against Japan in order to keep the two nations perpetually at loggerheads. Moreover while reducing at the expense of China the cost of her war against Japan, she is taking advantage of China's distresses aggravated thereby and scheming to plant securely her exclusive monopolistic power on the Continent. Such destructive American policy, which dangers the stability of East Asia, is absolutely incompatible with our constructive policy. Our China policy aims to help construct a new China, awakened to her role as a member of the East Asia community of nations, and standing with other countries in a relationship of equality and reciprocity. Japan has already promised the general withdrawal of her troops from China upon the restoration of peace.

"The War of Greater East Asia, it may be said, begins with China problems and ends with China problems. The stability of East Asia can be secured only when China is set aright. The objective of our Armies in South China is to destroy American forces and American bases. All we want is to drive out the disruptive American influence, and to restore China to the Chinese so that she may together with Japan contribute toward the grand enterprise of reconstructing East Asia. I rejoice at the recent victories of our Forces which have cut a way across the entire length of China from north to south and dealt heavy blows to American bases, which means a brilliant strategic stroke politically as well as militarily toward the liberation of East Asia.

"As regards Japan's relations with neutral countries. I may say that with the exception of those which are actually under the dominance of America and Britain, friend-

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Squarely Face Critical Situation; Battle Adversity Till Victory Won

Prime Minister Points Out Duty Of Japanese Nation In Diet Address

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso

Both the Government and the people must squarely face the seriousness of the present situation, give full vent to their fighting spirit and march forward toward complete consummation of their responsibilities, declared Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso in his address before the 86th Diet on Sunday.

Presenting a clear and concise program of the Government for enhancing more than ever the nation's fighting power, the Prime Minister stressed upon the legislators that final victory will be won by those, who, overcoming all hardships and difficulties whatever they may be, continue to maintain a spirit of sure victory without faltering before any critical situation and fight to the very last.

The full text of the Prime Minister's address follows:

"I am very happy to have this opportunity to express the views and convictions of the Government before the 86th session of the Imperial Diet.

"At the opening ceremony the other day, His Imperial Majesty specially granted a gracious Rescript which has inspired us deeply. It is my desire together with you gentlemen, in humble response to the Imperial Will, to make every exertion, by concentrating the total strength of our one hundred million people, to expand and strengthen even more our fighting power and, by removing and conquering all difficulties, quickly obtain our war aims, thereby setting at ease the August Mind of His Majesty.

"Gentlemen, the war situation is developing with ever-increasing tempo. Today our country is faced with the gravest situation since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and has truly come to stand at the critical point of its rise or fall.

"Last fall, our Imperial Forces intercepted the offensive attempt of the enemy in the waters off Taiwan and off the Philippines and achieved brilliant victories. Yet even while suffering great losses, the enemy, with the aid of abundant material resources, came to land on the island of Leyte, then the island of Mindoro and finally today on the island of Luzon where a serious situation has been created by the enemy's landing of several army corps.

Full Fighting Spirit Shown

"Since the enemy's advance to the Philippines, our Forces, rising to the full heights of their fighting spirit to protect the national polity, have all of them become a special attack force and are carrying out furious attacks which only the men of the Imperial Forces are capable of making, subjecting enemy war vessels to deadly attacks at the cost of their lives, or breaking through into enemy airfields or making furious and unfailing raids into enemy positions. I cannot help but be deeply inspired by these brilliant deeds of the Special Attack Corps and of our Imperial Forces in general who, feeling deep in their hearts the true essence of the meaning of protecting the national polity, are manifesting the spirit of undying patriotism and loyalty with their very lives.

"Taking this opportunity, it is my desire, together with you gentlemen, to pay my heartfelt respect and gratitude to the officers and men of the Imperial Forces who are valiantly fighting in the various areas of Greater East Asia, to offer in humble sincerity my respect to those many loyal heroes who have fallen in battle in the defense of our country and to express my sincere sympathy to our wounded and sick officers and men and to those families who have lost their loved ones in the nation's cause. At the same time, I wish to say, in connection with the work of giving aid to our servicemen and their families, that it is our desire in the light of the present war situation first of all to carry out various measures to reinforce these activities, to take the necessary steps to have the State bear the burden of caring for the children of our fallen heroes and to strengthen further the military relief work as well as other undertakings connected with aid to servicemen, so that our officers and men at the front may serve without any feeling of anxiety about home.

"Reviewing the war situation at its present stage, the military developments in the Pacific theater are in a state which does not necessarily permit of optimism. However, the greatly extended supply lines of the enemy in all fronts are exposed to our attacks and in this fact, I believe, is to be found our golden opportunity to grasp victory. Moreover, the operations carried out by our Forces on the China Continent since last summer have wiped out important enemy positions and bases in central and south China, leaving the United States air force in China no room for any effective action, and, going even further, opened up a land route linking South China and French Indo-China. Furthermore, even in the northern Burma frontier area, our Forces are continuing their gallant fight against the enemy attempts to recapture Burma. Our Forces which are assigned to guard our northern ramparts are manifesting such strength as to offer our American and British enemies no opportunity for aggressive moves. All this goes to show that our strategical position for the defense of East Asia is exceedingly staunch.

"Now indeed is the time for us, the one hundred million, to give vent anew to our flaming ardor and following in the footsteps of the valiant men of the Special Attack Corps demonstrate even more our spirit of sure victory in the field of production. The Government on their part are determined to exert their utmost efforts speedily to carry out the measures for victory and, with all the people as one and by overcoming all difficulties, devote ourselves to the expansion of our fighting power. Now is the time when the home front must fully carry out its duties and responsibilities and thus respond to the heroic fighting of our officers and men at the front. I believe that the results of our total unstinting efforts today at this juncture will eventually not only destroy the enemy in the Philippines area but together with our officers and men in Rabaul, Bougainville and other places become crystallized into decisive fighting power which would solidify the basis for turning the tide of war.

Must Expand Fighting Power

"The fundamental keynote of the victory measures which the Government are intending to take in order to overcome this serious war situation is directed toward the goal of increasing to an unparalleled extent our fighting strength through the speedy expansion of the existing national power and thereby establish a structure for the prosecution of the war to victory and also of executing forcefully and unremittingly the various measures for the purpose. However, the fundamental attitude of the Government in the administration of State affairs in the face of the present decisive war situation does not lie in being concerned with the small ups and downs of the war situation, but in realizing the single aim of forcefully conducting political affairs in order to march forward at all times on the high road to victory.

"To strengthen the administration of State affairs, the Government intend both through the central and local organs to effect a comprehensive and integrated management of administrative functions and take steps which are even more appropriate than any taken before and at the same time to leave nothing undone to permit the unified prosecution of military and civil measures for purposes of defense and increase in fighting strength by rendering still closer the contact between the chairmen of the Local Administrative Councils and the Local Army and Navy authorities.

"Recently the enemy has begun to raid with frequency our capital and other important cities in our homeland. Especially the desecration of the sacred precincts at Ise the other day was truly an outrage which aroused the profound indignation of our people. However, the damage caused by the raid was light and it is rather a matter of great encouragement that as a result the people, their morale heightened and intensified, are manifesting a remarkable fighting spirit in air defense and production.

"Against the enemy air raids which may be expected henceforth to be repeated stubbornly, the Government are taking various necessary steps to effect the speedy strengthening and completion of the protective facilities for factories and other establishments in order to ensure that nothing would obstruct the prosecution of production increase during air raids. At the same time, it is our intention to carry out even more forcefully the dispersion of people and buildings from the large cities and the completion of air defense and other protective facilities so that no matter how intense the enemy raids should become henceforward there will be an air defense structure so complete and so strong that the Military, the Government and the people—united as one—will never succumb to them. Today when our homeland has become a field of battle for the defense of our country, I strongly believe that we, the one hundred million, must together intensify our fighting spirit for the protection of our land and, no matter when or where the enemy may strike, be ever-determined to carry out our duty of defending our soil; that we must in living our daily lives as befitting the battlefield demonstrate a cheerful fighting spirit in production and in defense against air raids.

"Next, in considering the increase of munitions production, the one thing which the officers and men fighting on the front lines so strongly ask of the homefront is the great expansion in the production of superior aircraft. The deadly never-miss attacks of the Special Attack Corps against enemy warships and transports and their destruction are possible only with the expanded production of aircraft. In addition to aircraft, the Government are determined to effect the increase in the production of steel, light metals and liquid fuel in order to establish the basis of our fighting power. At the same time, they are also determined to assist in further production on the Continent and to devote every effort to mobilizing and strengthening all our scientific and technical powers to create and improve the quality and effectiveness of the various weapons for decisive warfare. Furthermore, to effect the unified strengthening of production and defense, the Government are considering at this time the speedy dispersion of munition factories and the removal of facilities to the underground under carefully conceived plans and also, in order to effect the complete conversion of labor and materials into fighting power, to the expediting of further readjustments of industrial enterprises. In executing these plans, it is the Government's intention to establish these industries as much as possible on a locally and collectively self-sustaining basis.

Food Self-Sufficiency Vital

"It is needless for me to state at this time that security in foodstuffs stabilize the people's livelihood and constitutes the basis of effecting the increase of fighting power. In view of the increase in food requirements henceforward and in view of the transportation conditions, it is our intention to make every effort toward unparalleled increase in national self-sufficiency by carrying out emergency production increase of rice and wheat as a matter of course, as well as sweet potatoes and other products in accordance with the conditions obtainable in the various localities and by overcoming all difficulties.

"The fundamental basis of securing and expanding the nation's fighting power which I have just taken up lies, in the last analysis, in the labor power of the people. By mobilizing the entire nation without exception and by demonstrating labor efficiency on the highest plane, then for the first time can this objective be attained. In other words, with respect to the mobilization and supervision of labor, the Government intend to reinforce their unification and coordination and effect their efficient reform and improvement. Above all, in the successful carrying out of production under the present situation, our students occupy a position of vital importance, in view of the fact that they have, at the same time, the important task of shouldering the nation tomorrow, it is our desire to realize fundamentally and effectively the principle of the unity of action and learning and adopt such means as to permit them to serve the country without anxiety. Furthermore, in regard to the various necessary labor matters, we intend, in the case of today, to effect the replenishment of labor through total manpower mobilization in the localities concerned and especially to carry out actively the organic and flexible management of labor affairs, thereby providing strong guidance to allow of sys-

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ENEMY DRIVEN BACK NEAR SANTO TOMAS; U.S. OFFENSIVE LAGS

Invaders Stopped by Japanese Counterattacks — Attritive Battles Continued on Luzon

Striking back with increasing vigor from their defense network, Imperial Land Forces on the Lingayen front have continued to hold on firmly with such good effect, launching violent shock attacks as well as concentrating the artillery gunfire, that the invasion troops in various areas have failed to stage any stubborn offensive on and after January 16 and the enemy forces in the Santo Tomas sector were forced to retreat to the rear on the night of January 17.

Along the coast of Lingayen Bay, no enemy fleet bombardment has been witnessed on and after January 19 while the attack by U.S. carrier-borne planes has also ceased since January 19.

Obtaining brilliant war results since January 16, Japanese Forces on Luzon Island are in high fighting spirit and morale, while many death-defying shock units are continuing to dash into the enemy camp, throwing the enemy into terror and confusion.

Heavy U.S. Losses

Having advanced to an area about four kilometers from the coast between Damortis and San Fabian, the Americans started to construct positions but, in the face of the vigorous Japanese assaults day in and day out, their movements have not been active.

A part of the enemy forces directed a drive to the rear of the Japanese firing line, in the area near Posorrubio, eight kilometers east of Manaoag, but suffered tremendous losses due to Japanese attack and converging fire from four directions.

With the enemy units that advanced to the sector in the vicinity of the Cabaruan Hills, Japanese Forces are continually engaged in furious battle after securing their position.

The military achievements by various raiding units of the Imperial Forces, confirmed after January 16 have proved to be tremendous.

On the night of January 16, the Hatanaka Shock Unit dashed into the enemy base at San Fabian where big explosions were heard at 7 a.m. the following morning. A squad of three Japanese soldiers headed by Sergeant Nemoto also carried out a surprise attack at the enemy camp at Labon, blasting three bivouacs besides seizing two trench mortars and returned to their base triumphantly.

Another shock unit headed by Lance-Corporal Akimoto charged the enemy position at Alacan, blasting two guns and killing 20 of the enemy. One Japanese private, in this attack, single-handedly blasted one gun, one auto-freighter and one bivouac.

Sub-Lieutenant Shuji Tanaka personally rushed into Bindey, six kilometers east of San Fabian, on the night of January 16 and demolished three bivouacs before returning safely to his base.

Shock Attacks Continued

On the same night, a unit consisting of eight Japanese soldiers under the command of Sergeant Onodera fiercely attacked the enemy in the Bindey area and killed or wounded 80 invaders besides destroying three bivouacs and cutting off 20 telephone lines.

Severely attacked by a Japanese Unit on the night of January 17, the American troops at Santo Tomas began to retreat to the rear. Meanwhile, on the night of January 18, a section of the Imperial Forces dashed into the enemy at Damortis. The results of this action have not been ascertained.

Against the enemy position east of Labon, the Shibata and Izumidani Shock Units in close cooperation launched vigorous onslaughts, in which they destroyed one enemy tank and killed or wounded more than 50 opponents. In these attacks, the Japanese captured one heavy machinegun, 50 boxes of ammunition and a large quantity of provisions.

About two enemy battalions advanced northward from Posorrubio and entered Bobonan on the afternoon of January 18. On the same evening, this enemy forces further moved into Sison where they were smashed by a Japanese Unit headed by Sub-Lieutenant Murakami. Out of ten tanks, six machines were set

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JAPANESE TAKE HUICHOW IN NEW KWANGTUNG DRIVE

Enlarge Sphere of Operations to Place Bias Bay and Vicinity Under Full Control

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, January 20.—The Japanese Army in South China employing a part of its crack units suddenly started new operations in the Tungkiang sector of Kwangtung Province and succeeded in capturing Huichow, the base for Chungking-American stratagem, on January 16. The Japanese Forces are enlarging their sphere of operation to place Bias Bay and its neighboring areas under complete control.

It was at 7 p.m. on January 14 that the Japanese Units simultaneously commenced their operations in the Tsungcheng sector in the north and Tungkiang sector, including Pinghu. Advancing eastward, they smashed the Chungking 20th brigade and the 1st and 2nd raiding forces en route and finally occupied Huichow, 100 kilometers east of Canton at 9 a.m. on January 16.

The Japanese Forces lost no time in giving hot pursuit to the fleeing enemy troops and are now marching toward Huangli, about 30 kilometers northeast of Huichow. One Japanese Unit, which occupied Huichow, suddenly changed its direction to the southeast and occupied Pingshancheng, about 35 kilometers southwest of Huichow, while another strong unit reduced Tamshui, 40 kilometers south of Huichow, on January 16.

A mechanized marine unit, secretly operating in Bias Bay, effected a landing in the face of the enemy at Outai, 10 kilometers southeast of Tamshui, on the morning of January 10. Since then this unit has been engaging in fighting to secure complete control of Bias Bay and its neighboring area.

The present new operations are connected with the object of smashing various strategic enemy bases and of strengthening the coastal defense of the Continent thereby to nullify the enemy attempts to gain access to the South China coast. The new action of the Japanese Forces therefore is very significant at this time when a decisive battle is raging in the Philippines between the Japanese and American forces.

Nest of Enemy Activities

Domei

CANTON, January 20.—The Tungkiang sector and Bias Bay and its hinterland were often scenes of severe battles between the Japanese and Chungking forces during the last few years. Since the loss of Hongkong to Japan in the War of Greater East Asia the enemies, America, Britain and Chungking, have utilized the area along the upper reaches of the Tungkiang, or East River, and at Kuoshihwan in Bias Bay as centers of operation for their reckless stratagem and have been extending their secret maneuverings to Hongkong. They also have been trying to secure liaison with Chungking, Kunming and other bases in Southwestern China by way of Shaokwan.

Their maneuverings have become rampant all the more ever since America's plan to effect a landing on the Continent promises realization. British secret service men made their way to Huichow about one year after the fall of Hongkong and since then have been working to disturb peace and to release reckless propaganda among the Chinese people. The new Japanese operation will nip the enemy attempts in the bud.

U.S. FLIERS KILL OWN MEN

Grummans Raiding Taiwan Machine-Gun Ship Carrying War Captives

By V. YASUI
Of the Military Press Corps

AT XX, January 17.—Several enemy Grumman planes, raiding Taiwan on a certain day, carried out strafing operations against XX Maru loaded with American prisoners. The XX Maru had been anchored at a certain port when the enemy planes nose-dived for an attack. When the planes were sighted the American prisoners rushed to the decks in spite of restraining orders and commenced to wave their hands and caps in desperate efforts to convey their identity to the attacking planes. But completely unaware of the occupants of the ship, the enemy planes swept the deck with machine-gun fire.

A large number of the unfortunate American prisoners died at the hand of their own countrymen. The wounded were given good medical care by the Japanese. The most repelling sight witnessed after the strafing was to see some of the unharmed prisoners stripping the clothes off the dead bodies of their comrades and putting it on themselves. Such were the beastly behavior of those planting loudly of humanitarian principles.

Prime Minister's Diet Address

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tematic means for voluntary labor service on the part of government officials and people in general and realize a condition in which the entire nation will universally be engaged in work.

"With regard to the expansion of maritime transportation the Government intend to make every effort to accelerate the construction of new ships by surmounting all difficulties and also to secure and operate efficiently at least the present existing shipping. Moreover, to the men of the merchant marine who are manning their jobs by day and night with a self-sacrificing and fighting spirit regardless of the many dangers of enemy attacks, I wish to express my sincere thanks and in regard to their treatment it is our aim to make further appropriate improvements. Furthermore to make more effective the transfer of maritime cargo transport to land transport, the Government have decided to strengthen the facilities of the important trunk lines of the homeland and Chosen and thereby expand the land transportation capacity between Japan, Manchoukuo and China, and especially in readiness against emergencies to carry out speedily the steps to establish the management of land transportation on a footing corresponding to that appropriate in war zones.

"Lastly, concerning the improvement of the treatment of our fellow people in Chosen and Taiwan which we promised to consider at the previous session of the Diet, the Government have already taken various appropriate measures concerning travel, transfer of register, school entrance, securing of occupation and the handling of labor to or in Japan Proper and have taken several steps forward to abolish any barriers beween our homeland and overseas territories. Furthermore, even in regard to improvement in political treatment which has long been the desire of our fellow people in both these territories, the Government, in recognition of the fact that it is a State demand under the present situation for the solidification of our one hundred million people to complete a structure of oneness between our homeland and overseas territories and to settle the matter speedily at this time, have set up an inquiry commission to give the matter careful study as to the method and the time and at the present moment concrete plans are being drawn up. Fortunately, we have your cooperation and we are desirous of seeing its early realization.

Squarely Face Situation

"In order to carry out forcefully the various measures which I have just stated, all of us, both of the Government and of the public at large, must squarely face the seriousness of the present situation. The Government on their part strongly desire to take all necessary steps, as is only natural, to realize such measures as would enable all our people to devote themselves to their occupations without any feeling of anxiety. The Government earnestly hope that the people too would manifest the spirit of protecting the national polity in their daily life and work, establish their sense of justice even more firmly in society, enhance their morale and by giving full vent to their fighting spirit march forward toward the complete consummation of their responsibilities.

"The present war in its true nature is an intense struggle of life or death. Whether or not we could eternally safeguard and maintain the national polity of our country depends upon the single issue whether or not the results of the total strength of our people could win through this war. The enemy are discussing plans for a postwar international organization and regarding our country they are, excluding any compromise and blatantly talking of unconditional surrender, planning on the extinction of Japan. Such daydreams are of course nothing more than a laughing matter. But the way to protect eternally the polity of our Empire lies only in the efforts of the entire nation to destroy all obstacles and to concentrate their all, material and spiritual, to the consummation of the aims of this our sacred war. The Government, therefore, on the basis of the aims which I have set forth, intend forthrightly and forcefully to execute the various decisive war measures while conforming to the military operations and thereby firmly establish a position which will enable us to grasp victory in arms and, by a forceful mobile management of administration as it functions centrally and locally, to effect their speedy realization. The greedy and sinister ambitions of the American and British peoples for world hegemony which they conceal under the cloak of peace are being revealed in the clear light of day with the development of the war. Already the areas which they occupy they have exposed serious difference between them over the division of the spoils which are gradually being intensified. In contrast to this the various countries of East Asia, under their common ideal of East Asian renaissance, are cementing more and more their solidarity against the aggressive advance of the enemy and have risen resolutely to defend and preserve East Asia at all costs. The concept of justice—common prosperity and well being—which has been crystallized in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations is outside of the pale of comparison with the aggressive war aims of the United States and Britain which are, to say the least, delusive. To the nations and peoples of Greater East Asia who are manifesting such a fighting spirit, the Japanese Government express their sincere respect. The Government also express their determination, in accordance with the common beliefs and resolve of the East Asiatic Nations as clarified in the Joint Declaration, to consummate this common war for the liberation and renaissance of Greater East Asia and to march forward toward the realization of the common concepts set forth in the Five Principles.

Allied Efforts Lauded

"Our allies, Germany and Italy, meeting the enemy today in their home soil, are with intensified morale withstanding the desperate attacks of the enemy and inflicting severe losses. Especially the people of Germany, under daily air attacks and despite the great hardships in their daily life, are not submitting in the least but rather are strengthening their solidarity even more and exerting their highest efforts for the defense of their fatherland. Resolutely carrying out the complete mobilization of their national power and the recasting of their munitions production they have since the middle of last December turned to a big offensive along a wide front on their western lines and are at present destroying an American army of much more than 100,000 men. With expectations that the day is not far off when the German people under their Fuehrer Hitler will further demonstrate their explosive power, inflict severe blows on the enemy and make it impossible for him to rise again, I pray for the brave and good fight of the German people in the battles ahead.

"Thus in the face of the iron solidarity of the countries of East Asia which have risen to defend their homelands and the brilliant counteroffensive of our German ally the enemy has been compelled to split his strength to the fronts in the East and the West and has come to expose his supplies to serious dangers. Even enemy America which boasts of material abundance has reached an impasse in its established plans by reason of pressing shortages in its manpower resources and is experiencing deficiencies in its war production. Now it is admitting to its people that the war situation does not necessarily permit of optimism and that unless an unparalleled production increase is realized it would be impossible to shorten the war. The situation in that country is such that it is now in the process of establishing the National Service Act.

"The war has thus reached a decisive stage where it has become a test of endurance between the enemy and ourselves and will, henceforth, become even more aggravated. I believe that final victory will be won by those who, overcoming all hardships and difficulties whatever they may be and continuing to maintain a spirit of sure victory without faltering before any critical situation, will fight to the very last. In response to the hard and gallant fighting of our officers and men at the front, the one hundred million people must steadfastly uphold the spirit of safeguarding our Imperial Policy and by overcoming any hardship or difficulty make their utmost exertions to increase fighting power and defend their soil, thus speedily attaining the aims of this sacred war and thereby setting at ease the August Mind of His Majesty.

"In closing, I earnestly hope that you will, upon careful consideration, give your speedy approval to the various bills which the Government have presented to you."

AA GUNS HIT OSAKA RAIDER

Flees Southward in Flames; Tanabe Also Raided by B-29

One Mariana-based B-29 bomber raided Osaka shortly after 9 p.m. on January 20 and dropped some bombs. Japanese AA guns opened fire and hit one of the right engines of the raider which fled southward in flames.

Another B-29 coming by way of Cape Shionomisaki penetrated the skies over Osaka at 11:30 p.m. the same day. After passing over Takamatsu and Wakayama the raider fled southward. No bombs were dropped.

Shortly after 5 a.m. the next day another Mariana-based B-29 coming by way of the Kii Strait raided Tanabe in Wakayama Prefecture. The raider fled southward after dropping a few bombs into the sea off Tanabe. No damage was reported.

Foreign Minister's Diet Address

(Continued From Page 1)

ly intercourse is being continued as formerly despite the difficulties attending wartime. Especially to Sweden, Switzerland, and Spain, who, representing Japan's interests in enemy countries, have been good enough to take charge of the complicated and troublesome affairs for so long relating to protection of the interests and the internees of our country. I desire to express our profound sense of gratitude. With Soviet Russia our relations are governed by the Neutrality Pact of 1941. In view of the respective positions the two countries hold vis-a-vis the world's political situation, the governments are maintaining close contact always. A smooth progress is being made in the negotiations on various pending issues including the execution of the Agreement regarding transfer of concessions which was concluded and made public in March last, or the exercise of the fishery rights provided for in the Fishery Convention.

"There is no hope of ever securing an enduring peace to the world through American-British policy of force. A peaceful world order can be brought into being only in an atmosphere of international amity and cooperation which excludes none but invites the collaboration of all. It is in this very spirit that the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic nations is conceived. The five points of Japan's foreign policy which were enunciated before the Diet and to all the world last year are but concrete lines of approach based upon it. To repeat: 1) to uphold the principles of equality and reciprocity among nations, to develop the relations of neighborliness and amity, and thereby inaugurate an era of universal concord and to establish a permanent world peace; 2) to respect the principle of nationality, and enable all nations and peoples to enjoy each its proper place in the world; 3) under the principle of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other states, all nations, large and small, are to respect mutually the sovereignty and independence of one another, and not to interfere with the form and philosophy of government of any country, these being its domestic affairs; 4) to advocate, in the economic field, cooperation and the open door and to work for the free development of peace and communications on a footing of reciprocity and for the mutual opening of resources throughout the world; 5) to promote international cultural interchanges and thereby to contribute to the peace and progress of mankind. These are the five points of which detailed measures for practical purposes may be duly worked out. In brief, what Japan advocates is to establish a world order of non-menace and non-aggression.

"It is my belief that our fair policy will be appreciated by all nations and, that our war aims of vindicating the cause of international justice will eventually command the respect of the whole world. Indeed, our immutable will to victory is sustained by the conviction that justice is bound to prevail in the end.

"No easy progress is to be hoped for in a war by which we mean to bring about a great world change. We should expect, as a matter of course, to experience many ups and downs. In fact, the more ordeals we undergo, the stronger grows our resolve to fight out this war of life and death. With the intensification of the conflict, the difficulties in the diplomatic field are bound to multiply, and I am prepared to see to it that every care and caution is taken in the execution of various measures. I believe that not by turning to the bypaths of artifice, but rather by marching steadfastly and resolutely on the highway of justice and righteousness we may work out the destiny of our nation. As one charged with the administration of external affairs at this time in the decisive stage of the war, I hope that under the August Virtue of Our Sovereign we shall all strive in the spirit of our gallant men at the battle front and do our full shares in opening up a glorious future for East Asia."

Bonomi Cuts Ties With Japan

Domei

LISBON, January 19.—The Bonomi Government issued a formal declaration today stating that the alliance between Italy and Japan had been cancelled, according to a Rome dispatch received here. The declaration added that the Bonomi Government decided to recognize the Chungking regime as the only de jure Government of China and to send an ambassador to Chungking, states the same dispatch.

Bose Concludes Thai Visit

Domei

BANGKOK, January 20.—Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, who has been paying a formal visit here since January 15, started on his return journey at 10 a.m. today, after completing his schedule.

SOVIET LINE NEAR BALATON PIERCED IN SURPRISE DRIVE

Reich Stiffens Defenses on East Front; Hard Blows Dealt Red Army in Budapest Area

Domei

BERLIN, January 20.—While further stiffening of the entire German Eastern Front is noticeable, motorized German units southwest of Budapest launched a strong surprise attack yesterday which broke through the Soviet defense positions east of Lake Balaton and carried them 40 kilometers to the Danube after destroying 111 Soviet guns and 47 tanks, latest German reports said.

Another announcement said that German successes north of the Danube and near Stuhlweissenburg, southwest of Budapest, between December 20 to January 15 accounted for a total of 1,004 Soviet tanks destroyed and 22,000 Soviet troops killed. In addition 1,505 artillery guns and assault guns, 179 trench mortars, about 1,000 machineguns, 731 anti-tank guns and numerous other arms were destroyed or captured. In the same period, 253 Soviet planes were shot down.

Frontline reports, meanwhile, said that the Soviet offensive wave rolled further westward during the past 24 hours, although its impetus has slowed down, and the German spokesman declared, that strong Soviet forces were advancing in upper Silesia.

Competent German quarters also confirmed Soviet reports which said Krakow, Lodz, Kutno and Plonsk were now in Soviet hands. German troops evacuated Krakow after several days of heavy street-fighting as was the case in Kosice in the southern sector of the Eastern Front.

It is stated, however, that German resistance has stiffened along the entire Eastern Front and Soviet gains are becoming smaller. The German military spokesman explained that countermeasures could not become effective immediately against action of such large scale. He did not attach much importance to the loss of a few places and expressed belief that the Soviets have already thrown a greater part of their forces into the present struggle.

Drive in 3 Directions

The situation on the Eastern Front today, a week since the beginning of the Soviet winter offensive, shows the Soviet armies driving in three general directions—one toward upper Silesia, another toward west of Lodz, and the third toward western East Prussia.

On the southern wing, the German command is countering an encirclement of upper Silesia from the south by withdrawing the Galician wing which at present is engaged in heavy defensive fighting in the Nowy Sacz region. In the south Slovakian border area, the German troops withstood strong Soviet attacks which were largely repelled near Blauenstein.

Further north, German detachments between Kosice and the Vistula are continuing according to plan despite hard fighting.

Gravity centers north of this area lie in the regions of Krakow, Czestochowa, west of Lodz and Kutno. In the southern part of the upper Silesian industrial region, the Soviet spearhead has gone toward and beyond Krakow. While the thrust on Czestochowa has been checked wedge went beyond Lodz to the Kepno area situated on the old German-Polish border. Counterattacks to halt this threat to Breslau are now underway, while Lodz was given up.

The German line of resistance in this sector runs from Nowy Sacz on the southern wing, bending around Krakow to Czestochowa in front of the Soviet tank wedge near Kepno and swings northward to Kalisz to the Kutno region.

The Soviet thrust radiating from the Warsaw district has advanced toward Kutno by way of Sochaczew generally clinging to the Warsaw-Kutno-Poznan railway. In the Kutno region, a battle is being waged west of Lodz vertically cutting the Kutno-Poznon railway.

The frontal thrust against East Prussia was repulsed south of Gumbinnen and on the fringe of that town while a firm defense line has been formed against the Soviet tank wedge up to the area northeast and north of Insterburg.

BRITISH ASIATIC FLEETS HIT

Negative Attitude Scored by Chungking Paper—U.S. Navy Lauded

Domei

LISBON, January 18.—Criticizing the negative attitude of the British fleets in Asiatic waters in contrast to the recent activities of the United States Third Fleet's deck planes in the South China coast areas, the Hsin Min Pao, a Chungking paper, stated that "we express our full appreciation of the work of the American army and naval air forces, but we hate to see the spectacle of the British fleets in the Pacific and Indian Ocean showing no disposition to come out from the background," according to a Chungking dispatch.

Meanwhile, the Sao Tang Pao, Chungking military organ, predicted that the American forces would not embark on any large scale landing operations until they had won the battle of Luzon.

On the other hand, the Ta Kung Pao, Chungking organ, said that General Douglas MacArthur would next move to invade Kwangtung Province in South China with the intention of possessing himself of air bases from which to operate in the air against the industrial regions of Japan.

Enemy Dumbfounded As 2 'Human Bullets' Dash Into Tank Unit

Domei

LISBON, January 20.—Two Japanese "human bullets," with dynamite fastened to their waists, dashed into a formation of American tanks, much to the consternation of the Yankees, according to an AP dispatch from the Luzon front, dated January 18. "Violent fighting has been in progress for the last 24 hours on the road leading from Lingayen to Manila," the dispatch reported, adding that, "the Americans were dumbfounded when two Japanese soldiers hurled themselves bodily against the U.S. tanks with dynamite fastened to their waists."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 20

In Hungary our troops broke through the strongly fortified Soviet positions at Lake Balaton and advanced to Danme. In the western part of Budapest hard defensive fighting continues. Between the Danube and the Gran successful attacks by our troops alternated with enemy counterattacks, which were crushed. In the fighting in the Stuhlweissenburg area and north of the Danube the Soviet suffered extremely high losses in men and material.

From December 20, 1944, to January 15, 1945, formations of the Waffen-SS and Luftwaffe destroyed or captured 1,404 tanks and assault guns, 1,505 guns, 1,762 vehicles, 179 trench mortars, 1,000 machineguns, and numerous other weapons while 253 planes were shot down. Furthermore, the enemy lost 22,000 dead, several times that number in wounded, and 2,690 prisoners.

In the southern Slovak frontier region, repeated enemy attacks in the Blauenstein-Mallnec area were repelled. Between Kosice and the Vistula heavy fighting took place with the enemy forces during our withdrawal movements.

Kracow fell to the enemy after very severe street fighting. In the border area of Upper Silesia our troops put up a stiff resistance against the enemy striking toward the west. Volkssturm battalions intercepted the Soviet spearheads and prevented them from advancing. There are counterattacks in progress against the deep enemy attacking wedges in the Kempen area. After violent fighting, Lodz fell into the hands of the Soviets.

Between the Warthe and the Vistula, enemy tank spearheads reached the Tonningen-Wloclawek line. In the depth of the battlefield, the German forces were engaged everywhere in heavy fighting to prevent the enemy forces from effecting a junction and to interrupt the Soviet supply lines.

In the southern East Prussian border region the German's are engaged in stiff fighting against the Soviets who have reached Gilgenburg, Neidenburg, and Chorzele. In the eastern border region of East Prussia our troops warded off all enemy attacks south of Gumbinnen and on the eastern fringe of the town. Northeast and north of Insterburg Soviet tank attacks were warded off or checked. Formations of German battleplanes and fighter aircraft attacked Soviet tank spearheads and destroyed numerous tanks and vehicles.

On the Western Front large-scale fighting occured in some sectors. Our armies south of Maaseyck are further engaged in very heavy fighting against the British attacking there. In the region southeast of Malmedy, the fighting in the areas where the enemy has driven small wedges is continuing. The garrison of Diekirch was withdrawn to new positions north of the Sauer Rver. Near Reipertsweiler attempts to relieve the encircled American forces failed once more. American counterattacks near Rittershofen in Alsatia and near Sesenheim were likewise unsuccessful and led to the destruction of numerous tanks.

No large-scale infantry fighting developed on the central Italian Front yesterday.

The retaliation fire on London was continued.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS DESERT

Men in Home Army Fail to Return From Christmas Furlough

Domei

LISBON, January 20.—The reports of mass desertions from the Canadian home army was confirmed by the headquarters of the Pacific commander today in an announcement which admitted that about one-third of the men in some provinces has not yet returned from their Christmas furlough, according to a Vancouver dispatch.

The official Canadian announcement said that 20 per cent of the members of the home army in British Columbia stationed in Vancouver and who were about to be transferred to eastern Canada has not yet returned from their Christmas furlough. Another 600 men of the Saskatchewan home army failed to return and reports claimed that only a few could be rounded up. Altogether 1,500 men from that army went on Christmas leave so over one-third is still enjoying their premeditated leave of absense.

12 SHANGHAI RAIDERS HIT IN COUNTERATTACK

14th U.S. Air Force Raids Tatung Airfield; Six Others Blasted Over Celebes

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 20.—Seven planes were downed, of which two were unconfirmed, and five damaged by Japanese Air and Ground Units when more than 10 P 51's and P-38's raided the Shanghai area this afternoon, according to a statement made at 2 p.m. by the Army and Navy Press Sections here.

The losses on the Japanese side were very slight.

P-51's Hit Tatung Base

Domei

LISBON, January 20.—A formation of P-51 fighters of the 14th U.S. Force in China bombed Tatung airfield on January 18, a Chungking report revealed yesterday. It was also disclosed that a part of the enemy air force has advanced to a base in the north.

Apari, Mindanao Raided

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, January 20.—Sixteen enemy planes, comprised of medium and small type aircraft, today, raided Apari and its vicinity of Luzon Island, while 16 P-51's B-24's and P-38's came over the southern part of Mindanao Island during the same afternoon.

6 Celebes Raiders Hit

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, January 20.—About 20 small enemy planes raided the Minahasa area on Celebes Island in a daylight attack on January 19. Six were downed or damaged by the Japanese Units.

B-24 Hit Over Yiojima

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, January 20.—One enemy plane was downed when several formations of B-24's raided Yiojima Island yesterday morning.

Meanwhile, one of the B-25's which attacked Otorijima this morning was damaged. Yap Island was also subjected to a raid by seven TBF's today.

AGAINST SUBASIC-TITO PACT

King Peter Not in Favor of Setting Up Regency in Yugoslavia

King Peter II of Yugoslavia, at present an exile in London, in a communique issued on January 11 instead of a scheduled press interview, refused to approve the agreement signed by the emigre Yugoslav regime in London headed by Premier Ivan Subasic and the Government under Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch, Commander-in-Chief of the Yugoslav Partisan Army, on the ground that he was opposed to the stipulations in the agreement pertaining to the form of the proposed Regency and the legislative powers to be conferred upon the Council of Liberation Movement, acording to Stockholm press reports relayed here.

Following negotiations between the emigre regime in London and the "Tito" regime to determine what sort of a government would be formed in Yugoslavia in the future, a plan was worked out some time ago to establish a Regency which would undertake administrative affairs pending the time when the form of government might be determined by the freely-expressed will of the people. As a result of the good offices extended by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden for several days, King Peter had apparently been persuaded into giving approval to the said agreement and had been expected to announce his assent publicly at a press interview slated for January 11.

After a number of newspapermen had assembled for the scheduled conference with the King, however, it was suddenly announced that the meeting had been cancelled and that a communique would be issued later by the King.

The communique said that whereas the Yugoslav ruler was not unwilling to accept the fundamental principle of the agreement with the "Tito" regime to have the people's free will determine the Yugoslav Constitution and the form of the Government, he was averse to approve the form of the Regency stipulated in the same agreement and also the provision conferring all legislative authority on the Council of Liberation Movement pending the consummation of the work of the Constitution Drafting Committee. The communique added that these provisions of the agreement were designed to monopolize the authority of the Government by a single party or faction.

This event indicates the close similarity between the march of events in Yugoslavia and the developments which have been seen in Greece and forebodes an added burden to British diplomacy.

Enemy Driven Back Near Santo Tomas; U.S. Offensive Lags

(Continued From Page 1)

ablaze by the Japanese in the combat.

Another enemy thrust at the Japanese position east of Bobonan was also frustrated on the afternoon of January 19 when about 300 enemy troops accompanied by three tanks approached our position.

Captain Koh leading a shock unit raided Bindey where they killed 50 enemy soldiers besides blasting 10-odd automobiles, three trench mortars, and over six heavy machineguns.

Although a part of the American troops entered our position near the Cabaruan Hills on January 13, Japanese Forces are strongly pushing back the attackers, who suffered a loss of more than 1,000 killed and wounded between January 12 and 18.

Tacloban Raid Admitted

Domei

LISBON, January 20.—General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters, in a communique issued today, announced that the Tacloban airfield was attacked by a Japanese Air Unit, according to a dispatch from the Philippine front.

U.S. Admits Difficulties

Domei

LISBON, January 20.—The fiercest fighting now going on in the Lingayen Bay area between the Japanese and the northeastern American spearhead at Rozario and Posorrubio, and especially in the vicinity of the former place, the day and night activities the Japanese is continuing relentlessly, according to a statement issued by General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters early this morning.

Because of the difficulties encountered by the American forces due to the fierce Japanese onslaught, they are resorting to fleet bombardments in an effort to protect their ground forces, according to a UP war correspondent on the spot.

Elsewhere on Luzon Island the American advance is also beset with difficulties. The spearhead of the main American force in its plan to drive across the Central Plains have forded Agno River and some progress has been made toward Tarlac, according to the same report but they are approaching the two cities of Caimiling and Paniki at great cost.

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GRAND SHRINE OUTRAGE IS LEADING PRESS TOPIC

Week's Editorials Comment on Luzon Landing Operations, New Soviet Winter Drive

Japan's spiritual indignation against the American air raid on the Sacred Shrine of Ise was voiced by all the editorial comments of the leading newspapers in Tokyo during the week ending January 18.

Other major topics of editorial comments were the enemy landing on Luzon Island, the new winter offensives of the Red Army, the increasing antagonism between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-Americans, the dispute between Britain and the United States on the Western Front.

On the air attacks made by the enemy B-29's on the Sacred Shrine of Ise where the Spirit of the Grand Imperial Ancestress is enshrined, the Asahi observes that an unprecedentedly violent racial indignation has been manifested all over the nation and that the whole country is determined that no similar attack shall ever be permitted to be perpetrated by the enemy. "This is the resolution that our race has made in reaction to this desecrating incident," the journal remarks. "Ancestor worship is ingrained in every drop of our blood and the spirit to protect the foundation of our State runs in the vein of each. Our spiritual reaction is found in our deep regret over the atrocious incident. This heinous act was committed by the enemy intentionally and is part of his war of nerves. This act may be likened to spitting against heaven, as our saying goes and the enemy will receive his due punishment when he faces our iron fighting will."

The Mainichi regards the barbaric act of the enemy bombers an outrage and a matter of utmost regret and cause for trepidation before our Deities. Our people in reaction have renewed their great resolve to fight the enemy to the bitter end. The paper states that although the American bombers made attacks on religious establishments in Italy and Germany, no thought of their making attempts to attack our sacred shrines was anticipated in view of the reverence our race hold toward such. The enemy apparently had been refraining from making attacks on our religious establishments, the journal continues, but the very fact that American enemy planes have actually made a raid on the Grand Shrine of Ise reveals that the enemy has become frantic so that they no longer can exercise self-control in their means of fighting. "The enemy will surely know now," the paper says, "what the center of our racial existence is and what action will fire our people with an undying indignation. The enemy has exposed his beastliness and his real intentions against the Japanese Empire. We should now remember that there is no room for misconstruing the enemy's intentions so far as our nation is concerned."

The Yomiuri-Hochi sums the effect on the Japanese people of the latest unfortunate event as "a matter of extreme trepidation and by far the bitterest incident" and continues: "The Japanese people has at last faced the most rankling form of the enemy's beastliness. We have seen the enemy's grimmest vandalism and barbarism. Those who entertained some hope for some measure of good in the enemy have been disillusioned and they now know the enemy in his true undisguised form. The enemy's real intentions in the Greater East Asia War are most glaringly shown by his latest barbarisms. We must face grim realities. No idea of compromise is now permissible. We must face the enemy frankly for we should realize once and for all that this is war for existence or for total extinction."

The Tokyo Shimbun says: "The sacred precincts of the Grand shrines of Ise have been defiled by the enemy's flagrant actions from the sky. This is a terrible and unbearable disgrace. To put the Spirits of our Ancestors at rest by destroying the enemy is now the primary duty of the 100,000,000 people of this nation. We believe there is no single subject in the whole empire who regards this war as an easy one. The gravity of the war has been driven home by the latest act of sacrilege."

Concerning the enemy landing on Luzon Island, the Asahi observes that the Pacific War has moved to cover the entire area of the Philippine Islands and that the enemy has thrown his total air and sea powers into the Philippine battle ground to decide the fate of the War. The paper predicts that the coming Luzon battle will become the most decisive fight and warns that the pivotal point of the coming struggle will be over war supplies.

The Mainichi points out that the recapture of the Philippines had been the enemy's strategy from the very outset of the war and that the latest landing operations by the enemy are in consonance with the statement made by President Roosevelt in his New Year message to Congress that the United States would attempt to establish a line of supply through the outer defense line of Japan. The journal urges that the entire people of Japan should seize the present opportunity for beating the formidable and arrogant American enemy.

The Yomiuri-Hochi observes that the battle of Leyte and of Mindoro Islands has moved to Luzon where the decisive battle of the Pacific War will be fought and that the British enemy in concert with the American invasion of the Philippines is sending its Indian fleet to East Asian waters and has already attacked Sumatra with its air forces. "The coming battle will extend over a line of several thousand kilometers from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean. The historic battle for deciding the fate of East Asia has just begun in the Lingayen Bay sector. But with our defense of steel in the battle area there is no need for apprehension."

The Tokyo Shimbun observes that the war situation has reached its climax and urges that attention should be directed to the British enemy's fresh activities in India and in the Indian Ocean. The paper points out that strong general offensives of the enemy have begun along all the Pacific fronts and observes that Britain and the United States are now attempting to regain what they have so far lost on the European fronts.

Regarding the delicate European situation vis-a-vis the Anglo-American and Soviet relations, the Asahi points out that from the very moment the European situation changed from its strategic to its political stage, the relations among the three major anti-Axis nations began to indicate a new aspect and the hitherto compromising relations between the United States and the Soviet Union came to be overshadowed. The journal refers to strife between these two nations over the Iranian oil problem and the utilization of air bases in Soviet territory as well as the reported suspension of importing to the Soviet Union, machinery and materials for heavy industries by the United States, and says: "Aside from their formal and surface relations, these problems indicate American reaction toward the Soviet Union and American political designs, especially in view of the absence of any agreement for lend-lease arrangements for 1945. "It is increasingly noticeable," the paper concludes "that the Soviet Union is taking caution against the design for plutocratic world domination entertained by the United States."

The Tokyo Shimbun points out the increasing independent political and military activities of Soviet Russia and observes the growing hostility and opposition between the United States and Britain on one hand and the Soviet Union on the other, especially regarding the Soviet recognition of the Polish Provisional Government at Lublin, the Soviet refusal to let the American forces to utilize Soviet territory and the Rumanian oil problems, etc. Continuing the paper says:

"It is interesting to note that as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the war, in the narrow sense confining it to military actions as the main feature has actually ended and has taken on political aspects. The Soviet war with Germany has been on a different plane to the war between Germany and the Anglo-Americans. It is only natural for the Soviet Union to prefer political to military actions, since she now dominates the Balkans and controls the gulf of Finland. The coming conference of the heads of the three major anti-Axis nations will not bring about any solution of their problems."

Regarding the significance of the new winter offensives of the Red Army, the Yomiuri-Hochi declares that it is unthinkable that the Soviet Union would undertake such offensives simply for the purpose of saving the Anglo-American nations from their military muddle on the Western Front, however obligatory Moscow may feel regarding its military agreement with the Anglo-Americans. The paper points to the grave importance of the Soviet winter offensives saying that the time has arrived for the Soviets to undertake such offensives, although it is still premature to say that such offensives would be the final decisive one determining the outcome of the European War.

Social and General

German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer was host at a dinner given last week in honor of Lieutenant General Sanji Okido and other high ranking officers.

Ambassador Stahmer was also host at another dinner given recently in honor of Lieutenant General Torashiro Kawabe and other high army staff officers.

The Embassy of the U.S.S.R. in Tokyo will be closed today, January 22, in observance of the 21st anniversary of the death of the U.S.S.R.'s Great Founder V. I. Lenin.

Japanese Thought and Character

Geographical Influence

By SHUNKICHI AKIMOTO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

One grim fact in the history of mankind is the mutability of its races. Some advance, some retreat, others apparently stop still. Many have perished out of all hopes of reappearance: among the ancients Cretans, Hittites, Etruscans, Phoenicians and among the recents the Tasmanians whose last male died in 1869 and last female in 1876. The Ainu, Australians (I refer to both the white and aboriginal Australians) Amerindians, Hotentots and Eskimos are among those believed to be dying off unless something is done to check the process. It is also our opinion that England is decadent and that the Americans are on the climax of their vigor and strength, that is to say, tomorrow they will begin going down-hill. As for the races rising to the front, they include, among others, all the new nations of East Asia from Burma to Manchoukuo.

The point we wish to take note of is that racial evolution is largely regulated by geography and climate. We will take the Mongols, for an example. Seven hundred years ago they were under the mighty Genghis Khan, masters of half the world, laying under their rule China, Russia, India and the Near East. The original source of their mighty power was in their home, Mongolian plateau between Lake Baikal and the Gobi desert. But as they or many of them spread over the world they came to take, like the chameleon, different local colors. Those who went down south and got used to warmer climate and comfortable luxurious ways of civilization, lost their stamina and died, others thriving in different lands, forming new tribes and states.

Long before the time of Genghis Khan, their ancestors, whoever they be, had repeated the rhythmic process of waxing and waning according to the imperative demand of geography. Those of them who may have come to Japan, probably to Idzumo and northern Kyushu, in prehistoric times, have been thoroughly assimilated, nay, sublimated into the Nippon race. But those unfortunate ones who may have drifted to the Oceanic region to become the forebears of Australia and Tasmania met the unenviable fate we all know. It is now generally conceded that the Amerindians who have been all but annihilated by the brutal Americans were of the Mongolian stock whose ancestors had migrated thither via the Behring Straits.

Insular, Mountainous

Enough has been said about the unexpected changes which geography inflicts on human races as they move from place to place. What then was the influence which it has wrought in the case of the Nippon race? We will consider this question, for convenience, under four separate heads.

First, the fact of Japan being an island and its peculiar position, being neither too near nor too far was part of the Continent. If Japan was part of the Continent, say a peninsula, it might have shared the same fate as the Chosen or the Iberian, or Italian or Greek peninsula. For good or for bad Japan in that case would not have been what she is today. If the distance between Japanese territory and the Continent was narrow as in the case of England, Japan might have been a second England, exposed to all the capricious winds of continental invasion, barbarous and cultural, and in case of a Europeanization, if not Africanization, of the Chinese Continent, cut up into thirty small states, mutually envious, and scrambling against one another for ascendancy, Japan then would have been embroiled in their melee, fighting now for this state and now for that except when she would be fighting in her own defense. As it was, the world has been spared one more Balkans in East Asia. Indeed the unity of China has been a great blessing to Japan as well as to China herself, and it may even be said that all the wars Japan has fought in modern times was due to her desire to preserve this unity.

If on the other hand Japan was too far removed from the Continent, the result might have been disastrous to herself. Are there not so many terrible examples, already mentioned, of Australia and Tasmania and other islands, large and little, in the South Seas trampled underfoot by unscrupulous "explorers," "discoverers," "colonizers" from the West? Thanks to the propinquity of China, Japan has been able from time to time to receive, though in indirect fashion, news of the world so she knew what was going on not only in China and India but in the regions far off and thus stood forewarned and fore-armed against possible dangers from overseas and upheld the sanctity of her sovereignty, political and cultural. In the progress of a nation as of an individual two conditions are important; contact with the world and separateness from it. The one to learn and the other to digest what has been learned. England, only 20 miles from the Continent, has had so many things thrust upon itself from all parts of Western Europe and barbarian regions beyond in incessant succession that it has had little time to digest, still less assimilate, all that has been taken in; so its progress, as we see it, is one-sided or lopsided, being merely political or practical, as they vaingloriously put it. Thus you may account for Britain's woeful neglect of the spiritual basis of life and its inability to make its people live upon the products of its own soil; and consequently its unnatural grotesque, predatory Imperialism. None will grudge Britain the supremacy of political acumen it claims. Gladstone and Disraeli before, and Lloyd George and Churchill in our days are among the world's shrewdest politicians. They have, however, only to recall the astute words of a prophet that if England is to be destroyed, it can only be destroyed by its politicians—Parliament.

Japan has been extremely fortunate, thanks to her location, in being able to buy foreign goods in small instalments, so to speak, and has had ample time to examine her purchases so as to keep the best and to throw out the bad.

The status of an island has saved Japan from that chronic ailment of "going to the sea" which has afflicted every ambitious State in the Continent from the Jews in ancient Palestine (ever thwarted by the Philistines to Russia and Bolivia of our times hankering after "corridors" and "windows" on good warm oceans. Besides having plenty of seas around her, Japan is doubly blessed in having these seas richer than any other seas in the world in fish, a fact which has given a prominent position to the fisherman, almost equal in dignity to the farmer. This is a very important history-making factor in Japan's development.

Variety of Scene

Secondly, diversity of scenery. Japan possesses every description of land- and sea-scape from the majestic to the plain. There are vast and grandeur; mountainous regions bristling with peaks twelve thousand feet high; deep virgin forests unexplored by the feet of men; long wide rivers gurgling to the ocean and crystal rivulets meandering through temple-studded valleys. From the snow-buried uplands of Shinano to the tropical luxuriance of greenery in the south, landscape changes at every step in color, contour and environment. Men who are tired of scenery in Japan are tired of all nature. I have in my time traveled somewhat in America and Europe as well as in continental Asia, but I have never been in any country where nature is seen in such diverse dress or mood. The common European proverb "it is a long road that has no turning", has no meaning to the stay-at-home Japanese. There is hardly any long straight road in Japan, as a long road is elsewhere understood, and in a railway journey you can hardly keep the same scenery at your window for three minutes. Tokaido, the longest road, from Tokyo to Kyoto, is shortest because it is so rich in variety—a regular "exhibition" of natural beauty, as Hiroshige's color prints will show. A mountain in travail is considered an extraordinary phenomenon in Europe, but to see it you have to pass through many a country or cross the seas to get to Vesuvius in Italy. Here it is within easy reach of every week-ender from any city. This is, to be sure, a mountainous country, but it is also an island and a modern nation rich in the refinements of metropolitan civilization.

Scenic Charm

Thirdly, beauty of scenery. This is a continuation of the same theme treated in the last paragraph, but being a feature of world-wide fame, it deserves a chapter to itself. Natural beauty is taken for granted in Japan as fire is taken for granted to be hot and water cool. It is foreign visitors rather than natives, first Chinese poets and writers, then Europeans who enthuse over it. Our scenic beauty is best appreciated by those who have traveled abroad. It adds an extra zest to foreign journey by making home-coming all the more delightful. Of course every person will say as much about his own home-land, but not always in reference to its scenic charms as the Japanese does. It recalls the famous verse of Yamanoye no Okura, composed in China, on the eve of his departure for home:—"Now children, upon the homeward journey let us make haste; the pines of Mitsu in Otomo will be waiting with a loving heart." (Iza Kodomo Haya Yamato be ni Otomo no Mitsu no Hamamatsu Machi-koi nuram). There is difference of opinion on the latter hemstitch, one suggesting the familiar seaside scene with pinetrees whispering to the sea breeze, but another that it refers to some loved ones fondly awaiting his return. Be it as it may, what Japanese in trip abroad does not dream with heart-ache of the "pine-clad shores of Mitsu"—that fairy scene in the Hagoromo "No" piece in which an angel of heaven plays, forgetful of her winged robes hung upon a pinetree on the charmed shore, with Mount Fuji looming in the background?.

You have to travel in a foreign land to realize that there is actually such a thing as a long road that has almost no turning, the Roman road, as they call it, which you have to traverse in one interminable line, hour after hour, day after day, with pretty much the same scenery on either side, or, as in continental Asia, a sheer desert of land in which there is nothing but dry ground below and white clouds above—an emptiness of space above and around as the train speeds you at 60 miles an hour. Such words as "heath," "prairie," down," "range," "desert," are beyond the comprehension of the Japanese at home except as abstract thoughts. The entire Japan is a garden of beauty, hackneyed as the words may sound.

Sterner Virtue

The fourth characteristic of Japanese land apparently counterbalances and negatives the three foregoing features: destructive force of nature, demonstrated by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tidal waves, typhoons which we have as yet found no way to control except the negative one to flee or to limit harm to a minimum. None the less it is a significant feature of our geography, if considered as a factor to stimulate thought and build character.

Under the perennial influence of these four geographical characteristics we are born, live, grow up and rear our children; nursed, trained, educated, disciplined. Foreigners among us are likewise affected. Unnoticeable for a while, perhaps for half a generation it may be, but in the end race, is irresistibly modified by geography, and you may observe it in foreign residents as well as in your children, not necessarily in physiognomy but in their way of thought and feeling, even in their style of living.

What then is the psychological effect of Japanese geography, or what are the mental qualities fostered by it? First, I would mention aesthetic qualities, eye for beauty, sense of proportion, love of detail, delicacy of manner and speech, politeness, hospitality and devotion to peaceful life. Secondly, another group of sterner character: passion and fortitude, grit and dash, dour resignation to inevitable fate, putting on a smiling face on dire calamity, joyous performance of duty in the face of danger and death. In other words, geography serves to emphasize the two basic characteristics, already mentioned, namely, sense of Order and Spirit of Enterprise.

1,324 ENEMY AIRPLANES HIT BY TAZOE AIR UNIT

Is War Result Gained in Little Over 1 Year of Action on Indian, Yunnan Fronts

Domei

ADVANCE BASE IN BURMA, January 10.—Manifesting unbending fighting spirit, the Tazoe Air Unit under Lieutenant General Noboru Tazoe accounted for 1,324 enemy planes downed, damaged or set ablaze in the Indian and Yunnan areas during the period of a little more than a year since May, 1943, and furthermore, successfully blasted numerous enemy tanks and other arms. In recognition of the outstanding services rendered by the same Unit, a citation was granted, as was announced by the War Ministry on Sunday.

Detailed to the foremost firing line in Burma, the Tazoe Air Unit, in the spirit bequeathed by the late Lieutenant General Tateo Kato, Hero-God of the Air, continued ceaseless attacks against the enemy air force which far surpassed the Unit in number and material.

The war results obtained by the Tazoe Air Unit in the period from May, 1943 up to the end of last year include, 819 enemy machines downed (257 unconfirmed), 165 set afire and 340 damaged, bringing the total to 1,324.

Furthermore, attacking enemy positions, the same Unit damaged or set ablaze 559 enemy automobiles, damaged or set afire more than 842 tanks and 30 armored cars, caused fires to break out at more than 10 places and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy personnel, barges, positions and other ground establishments.

The fact that out of the 819 enemy planes downed, 147 (76 unconfirmed) were brought down by the ground force, and 78 out of 165 enemy machines set afire were accounted for by the same force, proves the close cooperation within the Air Unit. At the same time, the invaluable contribution of the ground crew toward the successful activities of the Tazoe Air Unit must be remembered.

The Japanese Air Forces in the Burma area; at present, are battling day in and day out with materially superior enemy forces, and thus evincing the sterling quality of the Japanese fighting men.

NOTED TEST PILOT KILLED

Kataoka Blasted 3 B-29's in Recent Clash over Nagoya

Special Sergeant Major Taizaburo Kataoka, 35, civilian pilot famed for his valorous action in downing and damaging three enemy B-29's in their recent raids over Nagoya and ace test pilot of the Kawasaki Airplane Factory, died on January 19 while on duty.

Born in Atago-cho, Shiba Ward, he entered the Shimoshizu Military Aviation Academy from the fourth year of the Tokyo First Middle School where he distinguished himself by his ability. He entered the employ of the Kawasaki Airplane Factory in 1941 where he served as chief of the test section until his death.

On January 11, just eight days before his untimely death he received the Distinguished Service Medal, the highest award of the Reservist Association and was specially presented with a Japanese sword.

He is survived by his wife and daughter in Gifu where funeral services will be held at 3 p.m. on January 21.

OPPOSES IRAPA PROPOSAL

Manhood Corps Reluctant to Effect Dissolution

The Manhood Corps of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has manifested absolute and strong opposition to the proposal that the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Manhood Corps be dissolved in order to set up a more forceful political party. party.

Contending that it is not timely to suspend even momentarily the present activities of the Manhood Corps, Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto, head of the Central Legion, dispatched the following telegram to the Manhood Corps bodies throughout the country:

"The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association has requested the Government to dissolve the Manhood Corps. The Central Legion is absolutely opposed to this. Immediately telegraph us on the stand decided upon by the Manhood Corps organizations in the prefectures."

GIVES TROPHIES TO GOV'T.

Donation of Silver Cups Made by Physical Culture Society

Ceremonies for donating the silver cups and trophies held by the Physical Culture Society of Japan to the Government were held at 10:30 a.m. on January 19 at the Kishi Memorial Hall. Following a speech by Gentaro Suehiro, President of the Society, the cups were presented by Vice-President Fumio Goto to Hideo Matsukuma, Vice-Minister of Finance.

Included among some 150 cups was a large silver cup, weighing one and one-half kan, graciously granted by the Emperor Taisho to the now defunct Far East Physical Culture Society in 1920. There were also 13 other pieces granted by various Princes of the Blood. The championship cups had been presented by newspapers and other organizations. Then there were also those presented by Jorge B. Vargas, Philippine Ambassador to Japan, Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg of Germany, the Duke of Windsor when he was Prince of Wales, and others. Whether presented by friend or foe, the silver cups and trophies have been mustered to serve the nation.

Similarly, at the various branches of the Physical Culture Society throughout the nation, silver cups will be collected and donated to the Government.

TRAIN RESTRICTION LIFTED

Civilians Can Travel on Tokaido Line From January 21

From Sunday, January 21, there will be an end to the restrictions which were imposed on the civilians' use of the Tokaido railway line on December 21 last year. At the same time the train schedule which was revised to meet the changed conditions and which has remained in effect to the present day, will also undergo a change.

The change in effect means that there will be a return to the schedule which ruled before travelers on the Tokaido line were restricted for the most part to those making the trip on military and governmental business.

A full restoration of the Tokaido train schedule may not be looked for in the early days of the removal of restrictions on the civilians' use of the line. For this reason there will be a limited sale of tickets for trips between certain sections of the Tokaido line.

Kawamoto Promoted

Kunjo Kawamoto, staff member of the Total War Research Institute, has been appointed acting president of the same Institute succeeding Rear Admiral Kanji Ogawa, President of the Institute, who has been relieved of his post, the Cabinet announced on Saturday.

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Societe Francaise De Secours Du Kwanto

L'Assemblee Generale ordinaire de la Societe Francaise de Secours du Kwanto se tiendra le Vendredi 26 Janvier 1945 a 15h 30 dans les bureaux de l'Ambassade de France.

ORDRE DE JOUR:—Examen des comptes de l'exercise clos le 15 Janvier, 1945.
—Renouvellement du Comite.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1945

The Foreign Minister's Speech

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, in his address in the Imperial Diet on Sunday, has presented another masterful exposition of the fundamental principles of Japan's immutable foreign policy. It is a speech of permanent and far-reaching importance, revealing again not only the towering objectives of Japan and her allied nations in the present war but also Japan's policy to ensure the world of the future a sound, unshakable basis for an equitable peace.

That the keynote of Japan's foreign policy is to establish a world founded on international morality has been reiterated often by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu. However, in again affirming in the present session of the Diet Japan's unalterable mission to accomplish this objective in common with her allies both in the East and in the West, the people of the world have been provided with another demonstration of the tenacious, unconquerable spirit of this nation which is determined that there shall not under any circumstances be a compromise in their ideals and objectives, no matter what the temporary vicissitudes of the war.

This policy, it is significant to point out, is glaringly the opposite of the makeshift, opportunistic policy of the Anglo-American countries. In their selfish ambition to promote only their own national interests, these countries have repudiated time and again their promises and pledges of assistance to the small countries of Europe. In their game of power politics, the small nations of Europe have been left in the lurch one after another or sacrificed on the altar of their imperialistic greed. Britain, for instance, went to war against Germany ostensibly to protect Poland against what she termed German "aggression" but today the British Government has virtually washed its hands of the Polish government in exile at London. And now, the sanctimonious Atlantic Charter which the Anglo-Americans blandly hailed as the Magna Carta of the world, has been scrapped by the Anglo-American countries in their insatiable ambition to carry out more nakedly their plan for the domination of the world.

These incidents reveal clearly that the war aims of the Anglo-American countries lie neither in granting protection to the smaller states of the world nor in upholding freedom but in the creation of a world structure under the dictatorship of the big Powers grouped around themselves. In their scramble to better their international position at the expense of other anti-Axis nations apparently in preparation for another war, they have unwittingly revealed not only the sordidness and contradictions of their war objectives but also a general breakdown in their international policy.

It is no wonder, therefore, that Japan, in cooperation with the countries of Greater East Asia as well as her allies in Europe, are concentrating their total national energies toward making the world safe for humanity. The United States and Britain, as Foreign Minister Shigemitsu declared, are aiming not only to rob the peoples of East Asia of their homes but, also to convert the countries of this continent into bases of operation for the hegemony of the world. That this is the Anglo-American ambition has become clear to all the peoples of East Asia. This is the reason for the fierce, implacable resistance now being put forth by the people of Burma, the Philippines and other East Asiatic peoples against the encroachments of the Anglo-American countries. For to these allies of Japan who have at last been freed from Anglo-Saxon domination, it is clear that there can be no real independence in the true sense of the term under the Anglo-American order.

But there is another source from which the peoples of Greater East Asia derive illimitable inspiration and courage. That is the ever-deepening consciousness that the ideals for which they are now fighting can never perish. These ideals which are incorporated in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations revolve around the over-all principle that "a peaceful world order can be brought into being only in an atmosphere of international amity and cooperation which excludes none but invites the collaboration of all."

This over-all principle, rooted in justice and morality, indeed, forms the source of the five cardinal principles of Japan's foreign policy. According to the Foreign Minister, these five points are: (1) to uphold the principles of equality and reciprocity among nations, to develop the relations of neighborliness and amity, and thereby to inaugurate an era of universal accord and permanent world peace; (2) to respect the principle of nationality and enable all nations and peoples to enjoy each its proper place in the world; (3) to respect the sovereignty and independence of other nations and not to interfere with the form and philosophy of government of any country in accordance with the policy of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States; (4) to advocate economic collaboration and the open door as well as to open up the resources of the world to all; and (5) to promote international cultural interexchange, thereby contributing to the peace and progress of humanity.

These are the far-sighted principles which are already being applied to the Greater East Asia sphere. They embody, as Foreign Minister Shigemitsu stated, the policy of Japan to establish a world order of non-menace and non-aggression. Rooted as these principles are in justice and righteousness, they can not but emerge from the war as the shining symbol and the hope of mankind to lay the final foundations for a permanent universal peace.

A Year Ago Today

January 22, 1944

Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, in a radio broadcast called on all Indians to accelerate the Indian Independence Movement in answer to Japanese Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's statement delivered before the Imperial diet session in Tokyo on January 21 of Japan's policy toward India and the Prime Minister's reiteration of Japan's decision to give all-out aid to India in the coming struggle for freedom.

* * *

Sea Eagles of the Japanese Air Force attacked the enemy airfield and military installations on Mono Island early on the morning of January 20 and furiously blasted their objective, causing fires to break out at two places. All the Japanese planes returned to their bases safely, it was disclosed.

* * *

Imperial Naval Air Units vigorously attacked enemy positions at Cape Merkus on New Britain Island on the morning of January 19. Blasting the enemy installations at both places the Japanese planes returned safely to their bases, it was revealed.

* * *

A formation of six enemy planes on the afternoon of January 17 attempted to raid our positions at Saumlakki in the Tenimber Group. Quickly opening anti-aircraft fire, our Ground Units garrisoned there succeeded in repulsing all the raiders. No damage was suffered by our side, it was disclosed.

* * *

While the Wild Eagles of the Japanese Navy shot down 38 enemy planes (four probables) out of about 180 raiders on the morning of January 20 over Rabaul, the Imperial Ground Units brought down five more (one probable), including B-25's and one F4U, and damaged three B-25's by furious anti-aircraft fire on the morning of the same day when a group of the foe raiders appeared over our ground positions at Rabaul. Three enemy B-25' bombers which were damaged and caught fire, are believed to have crashed aground. In this combat, no damage was sustained by the Japanese side except several killed and wounded, it was disclosed.

RE-EXAMINATION OF JAPAN'S NEW POLICY

Firm Establishment of Government Finance Urged

Editor's Note: Toshio Uyeda whose articles have often appeared in these columns has contributed an article "How to Push Japan's New China Policy," in the monthly journal "Chiseigaku." He brings out the joint responsibility of Japan and China for a more effective realization of Japan's new China policy.

II

Thirdly, there is the problem of mode of cooperation between the Japanese and Chinese. The Japanese officials and citizens should be broadminded in giving advice to the Chinese, leaving details to the Chinese themselves. In the field of economy, if the initiative and responsibility of the Chinese are respected in the purchase and distribution of commodities, their marketing will be promoted and the restoration and expansion of economic production in the pacification area can be expected; moreover, the masses under the National Government's administration will show their economic collaboration and automatically assist the prosecution of the war. The same principle should be applied to the industrial enterprises of the Japanese in China. They should fix the main policies of their enterprises and allow the Chinese to carry on their management and other concrete activities. This will result in the promotion of mutual interests and the securing of the confidence of the Chinese.

Fourthly, there is the problem of pluralistic organs on the spot. In getting goods from the interior regions, deciding purchasing prices, transporting the purchased goods and in the shipment of goods to be exchanged, directions from not only the Japanese military organs but also from the organs of the Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry and the China Development Company as well as from the central and local organs of the National Government must be obtained. Sometimes one must secure the understanding of the cooperation socities on the spot. Because of this pluralistic existence of various organs, obstacles are manifold and the location of responsibility is often unclear and all this puts the Chinese and Japanese merchants in a state of confusion.

Nanking's Political Power

Lastly, there is the problem of political power on the part of the National Government. This challenges our attention because of its direct and great relation to the enforcement of the New China Policy. While the masses of China are inherently indifferent to political affairs, it is noteworthy that the intellectual classes and financial circles are not showing their full-hearted cooperation with the National Government. These people were carrying on transactions in enemy securities and currencies at exorbitant prices even after China's declaration of war against the United States and Britain, and are engaged in hoarding and speculative activities, paying no attention to the economic distress of the masses. One of the reasons for this lack of close ties between the National Government and the people under its rule is the fact that the administration of the National Government is not yet open to the general people if a greater opportunity is given to them for political participation and civil service, the power of direction on the part of the Government will be expanded. The tendency of the people to distrust government officials has been one of general phenomena in China since olden times and this has been due mainly to two causes, namely, the egoism of the masses and the maladministration of government officials.

The National Government should eradicate this defect if it wishes to succeed in its present economic construction. Since the organs of the National Government are in the course of development, it is only too natural that they should have deficiency in the number of efficient officials. At any rate the lack of a proper number of officials who are well versed in economic administration has been responsible for certain failures in economic control. Although time will be needed for the correction of all defects and shortcomings, what is more urgent is government guarantee for the living of government officials and the financial consolidation of the National Government itself. Unless these are effected, it would be highly difficult to get the proper number of efficient officials or to maintain the moral purity of administration. Thus, stress should be laid on the firm establishment of government finance for carrying out the development and growth of the National Government. The transfer of the right of taxation as a consequence of the relinquishment of extraterritoriality will help greatly in this direction.

Seeing that our new China Policy has liquidated the past relations between Japan and China and since our country has been transferring its rights to China, future problems will become China's domestic issues, although Japan still has her responsibility in making a thoroughgoing execution of her New Policy. But primarily it is the National Government itself that has a major responsibility in the realization of the maximum efficacy in attaining the aims of the New Policy. For the ultimate success of the New Policy will depend on the settlement of such problems as the internal unification of China, expansion of her economic production, the reform of administrative machinery and securing popular confidence for the Government.

(End)

PRESENT ANGLO-U.S. RELATIONS WITH CHUNGKING

Chiang Optimistically Believes That America and Britain Will Accord His Regime Equal Treatment

By YOSHIMORI TACHIBANA

One important fact which must be kept in mind in surveying Chungking's position in the anti-Axis camp is that Chungking's prime object is avowedly to establish modern China and that the war it is fighting is simply the means to attain this end.

Whereas, in the eyes of Chungking, the building of the State is thus its paramount aim and fighting the means only, America and Britain—the former especially—would have Chungking pursue fighting as its main object. This fundamental inconsistency in the Anglo-American and Chungking war aims is manifest in the criticism of inefficiency directed by Anglo-American opinion against the Chungking army and its insistence on Chungking's concentration of its whole energies on the prosecution of the war against Japan. The question is whether Chungking will show itself foolish enough to sacrifice its object of the construction of the country on the altar of Anglo-American convenience.

Chiang Kai-shek and other Chungking leaders have been in the habit of boastfully stressing the "great contribution" Chungking has hitherto made toward the anti-Axis cause. They assert that it was entirely due to the powerful resistance put up by their army against the Japanese that America and Britain were able to devote themselves to the war against Germany in Europe and that America and Britain, saved from the worst fate of suffering a decisive and irretrievable defeat in the Pacific, have been able to rally to the extent of launching the counteroffensive against Japan.

The Anglo-American estimate of Chungking's war effort, however, falls short of Chungking's own appraisal of its contribution to the anti Axis cause.

Anglo-U.S. Criticism

Far from appreciating Chungking's services, America and Britain have been rather critical of Chungking for the lukewarmness of its war effort since the spring of 1943. Their complaint is that Chungking has been showing increasing apathy toward the war against Japan and that its army is not showing sufficient fight. The tendency of diminishing energy and dwindling fighting spirit in Chungking, as coming about the time of Japan's initiation of her new China policy and the entry of the National Government of Nanking into the war on Japan's side, was enough to work on Anglo-American nerves, and the series of crushing defeats which the Chungking army suffered at the Japanese hands in the Honan and other operations since last spring has only sharpened the edge of Anglo-American criticism of Chungking. At home also, Chungking has been the target of bitter attacks on the same score by the Yenan regime.

It is a noteworthy phenomenon that fighting in China has come to assume the aspects of a civil war to a marked extent. In fact, such a tendency had already been in evidence in the middle stage of the China Affair, and it has gradually imparted some peculiar character to the Sino-Japanese conflict. In the meantime, a rift gradually developed within the Kuomintang-Communist collaboration camp. The first sign of dissension appeared over the problem of the defense of Hankow. Whereas, Chungking was for abandoning Hankow, the Communist Party took a firm stand for defending it to the last, the latter view finally prevailing. After the fall of Hankow, the discord between the Kuomintang and the Communists precipitated the burning affair of Changsha. Friction, antagonism and collision had since grown in intensity until there took place the affair of disbanding the New Fourth Army (Communist) in January, 1940. The Kuomintang-Communist imbroglio has since become general and constant.

Thus, we now see that the Chungking and Communist troops are avoiding head on collisions with the Japanese as far as possible for that the Kuomintang-Communist friction and antagonism are growing daily more marked, so much so that a virtual state of civil strife is steadily developing. Edgar Snow once depicted the battle lines in North China as divided into three different fronts, military, political and ideological, namely, the Japanese Forces versus the Kuomintang (Chungking) troops, the Kuomintang troops versus the Communist (Yenan) army and the Communist army versus the Japanese Forces. And the Kuomintang-Communist war in North China as described by Snow has, in a sense, resulted in victory for the Communist side. According to reliable information, the Kuomintang influence in that part of China has completely been undermined by the Communists. It is even reported that, following up this success, the Communists are already converting the anti-Japanese structure in all places in North China into a structure of class strife.

Politics More Important

This state of affairs bears witness to the fact that fighting in China is gradually developing into civil strife. "Politics is weighter than military affairs" and "70 per cent for politics and 30 per cent for military affairs" were the slogans worked out by Chiang Kai-shek in meeting the situation after the Battle of Hankow, but the Communist Party has been carrying on political warfare on the same principle ever sice the China Affair started. Both Chungking and Yenan thus alike hold the building of the State (revolution) dearer than fighting.

On the other hand, America, driven by the requirements of her own strategy against Japan, is manifesting the tendency to compel anti-Japanese China to risk all on the war with Japan, ready to apply force to that end, if necessary. It is at least problematical, however, whether Chungking will decide to shed blood for America's sake at the sacrifice of its prime object of building the State.

If Japan was harassed by Chungking at all in the China Affair, it was not by its all-out counteroffensive but by its Fabian tactics. In a sense, America and Britain are now being harassed by the same tactics of Chungking. The controversy which arose recently between America and Britain, on the one side, and Chungking, on the other, throws an interesting light on Chungking's attitude. In the course of his speech in the House of Commons on September 28, Churchill, referring to the war situation in East Asia, took Chungking to task for suffering defeat after defeat at the Japanese hands despite the aid lavishly given it by America. Highly resenting this open censure by the British Prime Minister, the military spokesman of Chungking disclosed the fact of absolute inadequacy of the American aid, stating that the amount of supplies which Chungking had received was not large enough to keep a single anti-Axis division in fighting for a week. The Ta Kung Pao, after refuting Churchill's accusation in a similar strain, retorted by reminding Britain that in spite of the fact that she was receiving a large proportion of America's aid for the anti-Axis countries, her troops were continuing to suffer military reverses in East Asia. One of the reasons why Chungking flew into such a rage was, no doubt, that the accuser was the Prime Minister of a country which is incompetent to aid it and is accordingly not entitled to criticize it, but it is at the same time undeniable that this ebullition of passion was largely due to Chungking's strong resentment of the attitude of America and Britain who constantly and importunately demand its all-out resistance against Japan as though they had every right to do so.

20,000 Tons of Materials Sent

Franklin Roosevelt, finding it impossible to pass by Chungking's spirited refutation of the charge in silence, took up the cudgels for Churchill. He declared that by the difficult air route over North Burma, America is sending upwards of 20,000 tons of war materials to Chungking every month. When the whole truth was made known as to how the air-borne supplies to Chunging had steadily been increased, he asserted, the efforts made by America in this connection would surely be recognized as heroic.

It will thus be seen that what Chungking regards as the "pitiable" amount of aid is, in the American eyes, the result of heroic efforts. Anyway, the America-Chungking collaboration is a form of cooperation, the strength of which depends on the amount of aid the one gives to the other. Chungking is fighting by contract, so to speak, by way of recompense for the materials it has received and is receiving from America. Chungking's war aim is, as already noted, not identical with America's. Considering its fundamental war policy, which values revolution above fighting it is small wonder that it should use the arms and war materials supplied by America not for fighting with Japan but for cosolidating its domestic political front in the struggle with Yenan. Moreover, ranking itself among the "Big Four" of the world self-conceitedly, Chungking is in no mood of tolerating any direction being given by outside countries as to the uses to which it should put the materials for aid it receives, much less is it disposed to stand the intervention of others in the formulation of its war tactics and strategy. Chiang Kai-shek's speech on the occasion of the Double Tenth festival was Chungking's veiled protest against the meddlesome criticisms of America and Britain. In this speech, he deliberately omitted paying, as he would otherwise have done, the highest tribute to the war efforts of his anti-Axis allies and confined himself to reminding his hearers of the necessity of winning the final victory by resistance on their own initiative. He warned his countrymen against suffering their self-confidence to be shaken by the praises or censures of other nations. "So long as we hold an unshakable faith and keep on displaying the revolutionary spirit, our object will be attained without fail," he declared.

Firstly, this utterance of Chiang Kai-shek voices Chungking's idea of resistance without outside interference and expresses its conviction that there is no reason for it to alter its war tactics and strategy by the dictates of others. Secondly, "our object" clearly points to the revolutionary object. It is interesting to note that Chiang Kai-shek's speech stressed by implication Chungking's regard for sovereignty and independence and its position of freedom and equality in its relation to other countries including America and Britain. The Chungking authorities are at least convinced that even the "lavish aid" cannot restrain the freedom of a State in any way. This belief is all the stronger because Chunging has the conceit of regarding itself as one of the "Big Four" of the world, no matter how others may regard its international position. Considering itself as a sovereign and independent State, Chungking refuses to allow foreign aid to influence its war aim. This is the reason why Anglo-American efforts to make Chungking fight with all its might with Japan do not easily succeed.

U.S. Forceful Intervention

In order to bring Chungking's war policy into accord with America's war tactics against Japan, it is necessary for America to use force to compel compliance, and there are indications that America's attitude toward Chungking has recently been moving in this direction.

It is generally believed that the history of America's advance into China is quite recent, but her advance which took the evangelistic form, followed by the building of churches, schools and hospitals, is as old as the history of the advent of Protestantism to China. If it did not give the impression of imperialistic invasion, it was simply because it, unlike British encroachments, did not take either a militaristic or a capitalistic form of invasion. That America was behind other Western countries in joining the international race of explotation was responsible for her choice of a different form of invasion. Though different in form, it was aggression all the same. Moreover, it must be said that this very form of invasion was largely contributory to putting America in a most favorable position in the recent history of the encroachment of China. The latest form of American invasion consisting in the sending of American air and land forces into China in the name of collaboration in the war against Japan means, for all the explanations given to the contrary by America and Chiang Kai-shek, the first stage of America's armed invasion of China. Anyway, the cultural and economic (chiefly trade) form of advance formerly adopted by America has given place to that of capitalistic control through currency loans and the supply of war materials, which, with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, is now developing rapidly into that of militaristic control as we see it now.

The mounting debts of Chungking to America is actually causing grave apprehension among the Chinese thinking public. These people fear that it would take China two or three hundred years to repay even the debts Chungking has so far contracted, and they consider it inevitable that in the meantime China would have to throw open all her resources and markets to America and, further, to allow, as security, the semi-permanent occupation of China by the American forces. Unfortunately, however, the Chungking leaders, still blind to this dangerous contingency, are turning to America for more and more aid. They are, indeed, going the length of asking for the creation of a second front in China, as in Europe, by the Anglo-American forces.

Under Chungking's optimistic view of the future evidently lies its inveterate false sense of security that America can never conquer a country of China's extensive area and large population. Lin Yu-tang, a well known Chinese publicist, in a book he wrote recently, expresses the view that when it is remembered that even Japan has failed to conquer China, militarily after seven years of war, it must be impossible for America which is geographically far off to accomplish that. This point of view is responsible for Chungking's idea of utilizing America's aid without limit.

However, America thinks otherwise and, acting on her own belief, is pushing her policy of the invasion of China energetically. Suppose that the so-called second front has been set up somewhere in China. It is too obvious that it is not Japan but Chungking that would suffer most in that event. Herein lies the danger of Chungking's optimistic idea of utilizing America proving ruinous to China. It is for this reason that we sincerely deplore Chungking's attitude not for China only but for Asia as a whole also.

WANG CHING-WEI: AN EPITAPH

Was Greatest Leader in China Since Dr. Sun Yat-Sen—His Contributions to Country Are Immortal

By KAZUO AOKI
Former Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and Adviser to the Nanking National Government

The untimely death of President Wang Ching-wei of the Chinese National Government at Nagoya, on November 11, 1944 was undoubtedly a great loss to the people of reborn China and to Greater East Asia which is now in the course of an epochal renascence and reconstruction.

It needs no stressing that the late President Wang was a remarkable statesman who was virtually responsible for the creation of resurgent China. He was truly a great man who, having assumed the mantle of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the father of the Chinese Republic, offered his life for the realization of the great principles and lofty ideals of Greater East Asia. It was his firm belief that in order to safeguard the welfare of East Asia there was no other way out for him but to join hands with Japan to oppose the sinister influence of the Anglo-Americans. This was the fundamental belief upon which he founded his political actions throughout his career whether he was in or out of the government. The fact that he was often a target of assassins' bullets may be traced to this cause.

But, remarkable it was that the trial, however severe, could not bend his strong will; no matter how tormenting were the ordeals that beset his path nothing could destroy his adamant belief. It can be easily imagined how he must have suffered when Japan and China finally came to blows, in the China Affair. Yet he could not idly watch it develop unchecked. He tried to seek restoration of general peace, for to him the conflict was a fratricide. He worked hard for a speedy return of Sino-Japanese friendly relations. But finally failing in his efforts in Chungking, he came out of Chungking and reestablished the Nanking National Government.

Great Patriot

After the reinstatement of the capital at Nanking the first thing he did was to conclude a basic treaty with Japan, thus bringing closer the otherwise strained relations between the two neighbors. Following this, he came to be indentified with many worthy movements for whose inauguration he was responsible, including those concerning the pacification of the occupied areas, security of the people's livelihood, training of Chinese youths and the general enhancement of the national spirit. In these works he put forward his best efforts, as can be measured from the marked results he attained. He was truly a typical patriot who gave his all for the cause of his country and people, and for the realization of his great principles and lofty ideals for consolilating Greater East Asia.

I was fortunate to have gone to Nanking as an adviser to General Nobuyuki Abe who was appointed special envoy at the time the Nanking Government was reinstated in 1940, I stayed there for two years in the capacity of an adviser to that government. Consequently, I had an ample opportunity to come in contact with the late President Wang, in both official and private ways. Indeed, to recall those pleasant days we had together it awakens deep emotions. We made it our custom to meet once a week and oftener if any occasion demanded. I came to esteem him very highly not because he was a great statesman but because he was also a fine gentleman.

He was broadminded, full of gentle and affectionate spirit, the kind of spirit which is seldom observable in a confirmed revolutionist. Particularly was he noted for his scholastic attainment. Since he was a brilliant conversationalist, our meetings naturally turned into those of pleasant afternoons. What struck me in particular was his plain living habits, both in public and at home. His official residence where he passed most of his time was indeed simplicity itself. That he did not care to have bodyguards when he went out bespoke the extent of his resolve.

Was Bosom Friend

He came to regard me as one of his bosom confidants. He spoke to me without reserve and listened to my views in like manner. So I did my best to be worthy of his friendship. To solve various problems, including the strengthening of his government, the reconstruction of Chinese finances, and the securing of the people's livelihood, I bent my best efforts as an adviser. And what I did in this regard seemed to have given him full satisfaction.

The last I saw him was when I visited him at Nagoya in August after my resignation as the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. This proved to be our last meeting. I spoke to him at that time about the change of the Japanese Cabinet, and when I assured him that there would be no change in our Chinese policy, he appeared to be very much pleased. He said he expected to go back to Nanking upon his recovery and he asked me to go back with him. All I could hope for was his speedy recovery. However, the way he spoke moved me deeply for I could perceive how strong was his sense of responsibility, how brave was his decision to combat his illness, and how anxious was he even in his condition to bring about general peace between the two countries through his own hands.

It is rather rare to see in modern China a statesman who has stayed so long as the head of a government without any armed or financial backing. That he was able to do this was due to his splendid personality, high ideals and adamant will. It was his lofty ideal to win for China complete sovereignty and independence, and at the same time by acting in concert with Japan to bring about the full emancipation of East Asia. But with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia he made it a further point to share the heavy responsibility with Japan under a life and death pact. As a result, the Nanking Government declared war against the Anglo-American nations in January, 1943. This was then followed by the joint Japanese-Chinese declaration. Then came the retrocession of foreign settlements and a abolishment of extraterritoriality, which were the Chinese people's long-cherished desire since the time of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Thus it was that while his fond dreams were being realized step by step he silently passed away. That he died at the height of his splendid career without having completed his work was indeed regrettable.

But though thus disappeared the big star, there are many able leaders in China. Besides Acting President Chen Kung-po and Chou Fou-hai, there are many other able men who, I confidently feel, will some day make Mr. Wang's dreams come true.

I can surely vouch for the correctness of the late President Wang's remarkable foresight if we review the past in which he played an active part. He had a definite conviction regarding the fate of Chungking's continued resistance against Japan and the future of the reconstruction of his country and of his people's life. As it developed, the Chungking regime has done nothing but to grab political power. Are not the people of China now being subjected to unnecessary hardships by Chungking's resistance?

Realized Anglo-U.S. Designs

Secondly, he was sure that with the passing of time the Anglo-American designs on China would become more overt. Their designs were also forecast by Sun Yat-sen in the early days of the revolution who advocated proper countermeasures. Yet Chiang Kai-shek could not and would not see it that way. While pretending to follow Dr. Sun's teachings, he let himself be cajoled by their sugarly words and to turn into their tool. He must realize by now that the only thing he has attained was the spilling of the blood of his troops and people in the Anglo-American fight against Japan. Look at the Stilwell incident and others and see how eloquently they reveal the sinister Anglo-American designs. Chiang should realize by now that the question of China's integrity and sovereignty has never been and will never be given consideration by the United States and Britain.

The Anglo-Americans have never proposed to recognize the Asiatics as a civilized people. Neither have they thought of according equality to the countries of Asia. It is their real intention to turn the Asiatic peoples into slaves to do their bidding, and to satisfy their ambitions at the sacrifice of Asia. The China Affair itself was nothing but a result of Anglo-American chicanery and machinations.

Realizing all this from the beginning was the late President Wang Ching-wei who stood for the peace and salvation of China and who, for the realization of all that was dear to him, gave his life. Though he is gone, his spirit will live forever. The present Nanking leaders, led by Acting President Chen, are all compatriots of Wang's making. And like him, they are prepared to face the future squarely and resolutely. We are confident that they will solve the difficult problems now confronting the Nanking Government and the Chinese people. It is a cardinal truth that Providence will not help the unrighteous but will bring final victory to those who are just and true. And it is our ardent wish that the Nanking leaders will push their work, which is his work so that the reawakened 400,000,000 Chinese people will enjoy lasting peace and prosperity. By succeeding in the great task he has bequeathed, shall they bring consolation to his immortal soul.